

States and put California on the map for wine. Their dream has translated into a global force for wine and wine making.

Mr. Speaker, Ernest and Julio always gave "All their best." It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in honoring two great men—Ernest and Julio Gallo—on the occasion of their being inducted into the Stanislaus County Agricultural Hall of Fame.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WALTER  
WAYNE THOMPSON, JR.

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service to this country. Walter began his service as a sailor in 1941, joining the Navy at the age of eighteen. By the end of his service, Walter had served on two ships involved in several famous and infamous battles in the Pacific theater.

Walter served on the U.S.S. *Hornet* as a stenographer to the ship's Captain. While serving on the ship, Wayne was present for the launching of the famous Doolittle Raid, America's first strike at the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. Following the raid, the *Hornet* engaged in the Battle of Midway, a battle considered a turning point in the war that stopped the Japanese fleet from controlling Hawaii.

Following Midway, the Japanese focused on the island of Guadalcanal. Here the *Hornet's* crew found itself tasked with the role of defending the island alone after Allied naval forces sustained heavy losses. After Guadalcanal, the crew fought in the Battle of Santa Cruz in an attempt to weaken Japanese defensive forces for an invasion of the island.

The Battle of Santa Cruz was to be the final engagement for the *Hornet*. The carrier was attacked and sunk by enemy forces and her crew rescued by the U.S.S. *Anderson*. After living through the travesty, Wayne finished his service aboard the U.S.S. *Lexington*, where he served until the end of the war. Following his discharge, he returned to his native state of Missouri and became a Baptist Minister. He served the ministry for over forty years before retiring in Montrose, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to recognize Walter Wayne Thompson Jr. and thank him for his service during World War II. If not for dedicated citizens like Wayne, we would not enjoy the many freedoms we have today. Wayne Thompson served selflessly in a time of great need, bringing credit to himself and to this great nation. —

WE MUST RELEASE AID TO HAITI

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. must change its current policy towards Haiti. We, as

the standard bearers cannot allow Haiti to further sink into a financial and social mire. It has always been America's role to feed those who are hungry and clothe those who cannot clothe themselves.

As we loosen our belts from our Thanksgiving feast, compare the fate of millions of Haitians to ourselves: According to the United Nations, sixty percent of Haiti's 8.2 million people are undernourished. The average number of calories available to Haitians per day is 1977, nearly half of the 3754 calories a U.S. resident gets, according to the World Health Organization.

The Associated press recently published the following account of life in Haiti:

"I'll eat anything I can get," said Jean, 25, as he pulls an empty crab trap out of the polluted Port-Au-Prince Bay. On a good day, Jean can earn about \$12 but often goes home empty handed. Pigs are raised on garbage and human waste, but their meat is too precious to be eaten by the impoverished residents. The pork is sold at the market for cheaper staples like cornmeal and rice that provides more days of nourishment.

The current policy of the U.S. is contributing to the continued attrition of the quality of life of Haiti's people, which if left unchanged, could lead to horrendous outcomes for the western hemisphere's poorest people. We must address the current state of economic devastation. We must remove our blockade of essentially all aid to Haiti.

The U.S. must stop using its veto power at the Inter-American Development Bank. This veto-prerogative is blocking development and humanitarian loans which covers a broad spectrum of critical social and economic priorities, such as health sector improvement, education reform, potable water enhancement and road rehabilitation.

Presently, the U.S. is precluding the issuance of the following loans from being dispersed by the Inter-American Development Bank: 21.5 million—Education, 22.5 million—Health, 55 million—Roads, and 60.9 million—Water.

The hold up of these loans is exasperating Haiti's current negative cash flow status with the Inter-American Development Bank. Although the Inter-American Development Bank is precluded from moving ahead with critical social and humanitarian loans, Haiti is still required to pay arrears payments and credit commissions on loans that it has not received. By the end of 2001, if nothing changes, Haiti will be in a negative cash flow position with the Inter-American Bank—paying more into the Bank than Haiti is receiving by approximately \$10 million.

Humanitarian and social indicators continue to drop dramatically. As well as, quality of life indicators, such as health and infant mortality, which continues to erode, devastating the humanitarian crisis creating a potentially devastating humanitarian crisis.

The national rate of persons infected with HIV/AIDS is now 4 percent or 300,000 persons, creating 163,000 orphans; and 30,000 new cases per year. The infant mortality rate is 74 deaths out of every 1000 births; the doctor to patient ratio is 1.2 persons to 10,000 physicians; only 40 percent of the population has access to potable water; and 85 percent of adults are illiterate.

On November 8, 2001 the Congressional Black Caucus, in its entirety, sent a letter to the President requesting to speak with him regarding this vital issue. We have not yet heard any response. Mr. President, we need to hear from you. We need to end the suffering of millions of innocent individuals, we need to continue to be the standard bearer in foreign policy. We must not waiver in our ability to look beyond our political differences and move forthrightly to help those in need.

Mr. President, we must ask, "Is the U.S. comfortable withholding these much needed Inter-American Bank loans from the millions of suffering Haitians in order to punish the Government of Haiti, especially at a time when the U.S. continues to aid other countries who have shown themselves to be much more villainous than Haiti?"

I think not, at least, I hope not.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CARMELITA  
ZAMORA

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in the memory of my beloved Aunt, Carmelita Zamora and in commemoration of the close of an important history.

Hers was a quiet life, and yet she played the central role in the life of her family. Her story began in Punt de Agua, New Mexico, on June 23, 1916. Carmelita Zamora left a legacy of nine children, 24 grandchildren and 34 great-grandchildren when she died on November 26, 2001. A loving and joyful memory survives her.

They say a person is measured by the lives she touches. Through the grace of God, Carmelita touched the hearts and lives of many. She touched the lives of her loving children Jake, Abram, Philip, Eugene, Lawrence, Wilferd, Edwina, Alice and Maryanne Peggy. She touched the lives of 24 grandchildren Diana, Mary, Mario, Laura, Donna, Carol, JD, JJ, Mark, Sophia, Dominic, Adonis, Valerie, Ricky, Jennifer, Anthony, Christopher, Jessica, Candace, Angel, Eloisa, Penny, Ermogenes, Lisa Marie and of 34 great-grandchildren.

Carmelita touched their lives in her very special way. Born the oldest of five siblings, Carmelita had two brothers and two sisters. When she was not yet a teenager, Carmelita developed the instincts of protector, caregiver and mother. Her own mother became ill, so Carmelita was forced to discontinue her elementary school education to care for her young siblings.

Carmelita began a new chapter in her life on March 11, 1935, at 20 years old, when she met and married Ernesto Zamora. In 1951, Carmelita and Ernesto would move the family to Wyoming before moving back to the Southwest. In July of 1957, Carmelita and her family arrived in Barstow, California where she would live for the remainder of her life. Those remaining years would be spent filling the pages with memories.

Carmelita was talented and creative. Her children proudly remember her ability to sew

clothes and never use patterns. They swear that had she been born at another time and under easier conditions she would have been a famous fashion designer. Many memories stem from this talent of hers. Carmelita's son Abram fondly remembers a pair of new overalls she made him for school. They were so fine that when Abram arrived at school, all the other children begged for a pair of their own. Her granddaughter Penny treasures memories of spending time with her grandmother, talking while they washed clothes or while Carmelita sewed blankets. Carmelita even spoke of life lessons in terms of clothing. "It doesn't make any difference if you are poor," they remember her saying. "It doesn't matter if your clothes have patches as long as your shoes were shined and your clothes clean. That's all that matters."

Her son Gene fondly recalls receiving such advice from his mother every Monday night during their weekly conversation. Those calls got him through his week. Whether they discussed her love for the sport of wrestling or she was providing advice for his day-to-day trials. She was the source of his strength all his life.

All Carmelita's legacies remember her as a very strong woman. Her daughter Edwina said, "She was there for me when my husband passed away at a very young age leaving me here with four young children. I couldn't have made it through without her love and strength."

She was there for all of her children in times of need. Forever a mother, she was responsible for getting many of them through very difficult times. She was a mentor and an unyielding resource. She never asked for anything but always wanted to give. She generously offered her advice and left it up to her children whether or not to take it.

Her grandchildren remember her not only as a source of strength but also a source of nourishment. Nourishment of the heart as well as the body. Granddaughter Lisa cherishes the time she spent with Carmelita watching soap operas or wrestling while eating cookies and drinking sodas. Eloisa similarly remembers her grandmother always wanting to feed them even if they were not hungry. "She liked to feed everyone."

This was because, as granddaughter Angel remembers, Grandma was the backbone of the family, she guided everything. She was a firm believer in God and always prayed to God to help the family in times of need. She also prayed to God for his blessings and in thanks for times of happiness.

Aunt Carmelita is irreplaceable and we will not live one day without remembering this kind and gentle woman. This tribute to her life, to her legacy and to her story will allow her memory to survive all of us.

And so Mr. Speaker, I submit this loving memorial to be included in the archives of the history of this great nation. For women like Carmelita are what make this nation great. Women like Carmelita leave a legacy of lives filled with love to all who knew her. She is the fabric from which our nation was created.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### PAYING TRIBUTE TO KENNETH BAYLEY

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Kenneth Bayley of Eckert, Colorado and thank him for his contributions to this nation. Kenneth began his service in the military in 1939 as a member of the Army Air Corps, and in 1942, Kenneth was assigned duty to the 14th Bomb Squadron on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines.

It was on this island that Kenneth learned of the surrender of Corregidor by Allied forces, thus ending the Allied resistance to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. Believing surrender was not an option, Kenneth, along with members of his squadron, escaped to the mountains and joined the resistance movement. For the next year the airmen and local resistance fighters of Filipino and Moro tribesman origin used guerilla warfare tactics to ambush and control Japanese troop movements throughout the island. Their resistance effectively contained 150,000 Japanese soldiers tasked with the defense of the island's airfield.

Kenneth then moved on to the island of Langan and joined a resistance group commanded by Wendall Fertig, another American who refused to surrender to the Japanese. As a member of the group, Kenneth was tasked with the operation of one of Fertig's many radio stations throughout the area. These stations' function was to send encoded messages concerning enemy strength and troop movements to Allied forces. Kenneth left the Philippine islands in late 1943, escaping aboard an American submarine bound for Australia. He returned to the United States and served in the Air Force until 1962, eventually retiring with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Kenneth Bayley for his service to this country. He served this country selflessly in a time of great need. By refusing to surrender and continuing the fight in the face of enormous opposition, Kenneth Bayley has brought great credit to himself and his nation, and deserves this body's recognition.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

#### HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, as our Nation feels the effects of our current recession, and Congress discusses economic stim-

ulus package, we must insure we do all we can for the motor which drives our economy, the American Worker.

For much of the twentieth century, our great steel companies churned and poured out the material used to build our nation creating the skeletons of our battleships and skyscrapers. But since the 1990s, many of these once great companies have fallen victim to foreign competitors who dump cheap steel on the American market. This year domestic steel producers have been further affected by rising energy prices and a rising dollar exchange rate which favors foreign-based companies. More than two dozen U.S. steel producers have gone into bankruptcy, these include once giant companies such as Bethlehem, LTV, Republic and Wheeling Pittsburgh. Some mills have been forced to shut down entirely.

The Strickland, Stupak, LaTourette Amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill will help an American industry ailing from the effects of globalization. Steel is a vital part of the economy of my State of Ohio and our nation as a whole. It ensures that none of the funds made available in the Defense Appropriations bill can purchase equipment, products or systems which contain steel not manufactured in the United States. As a Congress we must make sure the dollars we spend to protest the security of America protect the job security and livelihood of the American Steel worker.

### FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 29, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to highlight our nation's efforts to fight, and hopefully end, the scourge of trafficking in women and children. Earlier today, International Relations Committee held an important hearing on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation I authored, and which was signed into law last Congress.

As the Prime Sponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, H.R. 3244, I was pleased that our legislation attracted unanimous bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress, and was signed into law just over one year ago. We succeeded not only because this legislation is pro-woman, pro-child, pro-human rights, pro-family values, and anti-crime, but also because it addresses a horrendous problem that cries out for a comprehensive solution.

Each year as many as two million innocent victims—of whom the overwhelming majority are women and children—are brought by force and/or fraud into the international commercial sex industry and other forms of modern-day slavery. The Act was necessary because previous efforts by the United States government, international organizations, and others to stop this brutal practice had proved unsuccessful. Indeed, all the evidence suggests that the most severe forms of trafficking in persons are far more widespread than they were just a few years ago.